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MAY 15 1916

RETURN TO POMOLOGY

SECTION OF NOMINATURE

Loma Rica Nursery



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U. S. Department of Agriculture

INDEXED

PEAR SPECIALISTS

PRICE LIST
1915-1916

Also
A Brief Discussion
on
Pear Blight

"The French Root Must Go"

Grass Valley, Nevada County, California

A. L. WISKER, Manager

TO THE ORCHARDIST

LOMA RICA NURSERY is situated at an altitude of 3000 feet, near the foot of Banner Mountain, Nevada County, California, in the deep, red, clay-loam soils of the Sierra Nevada foothills.

Our land (400 acres) is **new and clean**, and entirely free from the diseases and insect pests that are often found in many older nurseries. In former years nurserymen were too often indifferent to these matters; in consequence many nurseries have allowed their soils to become inoculated with the bacteria of such serious diseases as crown gall, while insect pests have become so firmly established that such nurseries are prolific sources for the dissemination of some of the most dangerous.

The climate of the Upper Foothills is ideal for the production of the perfect tree. Hot, dry summers, and the sun-sterilized mountain air, tend to keep in check every fungus trouble. Winters with frequent heavy frosts and abundant snowfall insure trees of **exceptional hardness** and endowed with **great constitutional vigor**, while the shorter growing season produces a mature, well-ripened tree that is ready for planting at least 30 days before the valley-grown stock or that grown in the Lower Foothills where valley conditions of climate prevail.

The loose, deep, well-drained, loam soil tends to develop all abundant fibrous root-system, and it is no empty boast to state that such trees have a value to the orchardist far in excess of the cheap stock so often sold by the irresponsible tree peddler or agent, who is the curse of the fruit industry.

It is impossible to control agents or place any kind of check upon the misrepresentations they often make to secure orders. For this reason **we employ no salesmen**. All business is done direct between producer and consumer, and we assume directly the responsibility of **satisfying every customer**.

Because we have no control over the conditions under which our trees are planted and grown after they have passed into the hands of our customers, we cannot safely guarantee every tree to live, but we do guarantee that every tree bought from us will grow if properly planted and cared for. We will rectify any **legitimate complaint** that any reasonable person may have.

All our stock is grown on No. 1 seedlings—the best that money can buy. With varieties where grafting gives better results than budding, only **whole roots** are used. We use bud wood and cions taken from bearing trees selected on account of the quality of their fruit and their bearing habits. All stock that passes through our hands is **triple-inspected** and is treated, root and top, by contact insecticides sprayed on under high pressure (the new way) before being delivered to our customers. We use every possible precaution and **exercise the utmost vigilance** to safeguard the orchard investment of every person who favors us with an order, be that order great or small. Unless you know more than we do about trees, this service has a **cash value** to you.

Under our system of growing and handling stock, it costs us more to produce a perfect tree than the **selling price** of some nurseries for an imperfect one, and we **make no effort** to compete with them in price since they **cannot** compete with us in **quality**. We believe there are enough intelligent, progressive orchardists who are willing to pay a **reasonable price** for a **high-class tree**, regardless of the price tree-peddlers may ask for a poor one. It is our purpose to place behind every tree we sell the **highest possible value** from the standpoint of **quality**, and to sell such stock at a reasonable price.

We want your order—we want the order of every progressive orchardist—but we do not want it badly enough to reduce our

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE,
3

MAY 15 1916

standard of quality to get it. This is plain talk, but we think everyone will agree with us that the only cheap tree, in the true sense, is the tree that is **RIGHT**—no matter what it costs.

We think you appreciate this fact, and realize that if your orchard is to pay there can be no greater mistake than to sacrifice quality in order to save a few dollars per acre on the first cost of trees.

One thing more—if you want to plant our trees, order **NOW**. Our stock in all lines is limited and toward the latter end of the season we shall have to disappoint many; do not be among them. High-grade stock is in scant supply this season all over the country. Remember that while an order given now goes at once on our books and protects you, it does not advance the day of payment one moment but it does insure you against disappointment.

Terms: Nursery stock is sold with the understanding that it will be paid for at the date set for shipment. Any errors or omissions will be corrected if complaint is made within five days after receiving shipment.

Guarantee of genuineness. We use the most scrupulous care to prevent mistakes, but should any stock prove untrue to label we will not only replace the same free of charge but will also refund the original purchase price. In no case will we be liable for any greater compensation, and this statement is due notice of the extent of our liability.

Shipment. All orders must plainly state whether shipment is desired by freight or express and give date when shipment is to be made. Where these instructions are not given we shall feel free to use our own judgment. We assume no responsibility after stock leaves our hands. If damaged in transit, make claim against R. R. company before accepting shipment.

Inspection. All stock shipped will bear the County Horticultural Commissioner's certificate of inspection, certifying to its freedom from injurious insect pests or diseases.

Prices and Quantities. Our only prices are those given herein, which will be strictly adhered to. However, 5 of any one variety and size will be sold at the 10 rate, 50 at the 100, and 500 at the 1000. Where no 1000 rate is given the 100 rate applies regardless of quantity. On orders for 5000 or over 10% discount will be given, based on the best rate listed. The single rate applies on any order for less than 5 of any variety.

Packing. All shipments will be carefully packed and delivered to R. R. station here without charge. Contrary to the usual custom we make no charge for packing.

Countermands. An order, once accepted by us, is not subject to countermand. When we book your order the stock is reserved especially for you, no matter how many orders we may later have to decline for the same kind of stock; hence, no countermand will be accepted.

Prices in the following list are based on the assumption that every tree will be strictly No. 1 quality in the size named, both in root and top. Any errors in grading will be cheerfully and promptly corrected upon notification. You are entitled to our best service. See that you get it.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Although we quote trees by height it is to be understood that we will include in each grade any trees which are as "stocky" as the average of that grade even if slightly below the grade height, provided they are otherwise perfect trees.

We only catalogue such stock as is in general demand in the Foothill Fruit Belt, omitting sub-tropical, citrus and olive stock, strawberries, grapes and ornamentals. We do not grow any of the stock omitted but if any of our customers desire we will quote prices and secure the stock from the best nurseries in the trade.

GENERAL PRICE LIST

APPLES.

We can furnish all the standard varieties at the prices given but particularly recommend the following: Gravenstein, Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Delicious, Stayman, Yellow Newtown, Winesap.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 feet.....	.25	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.75	15.00	125.00

Western apple growers must concentrate on a few varieties of high quality in their commercial orchards. Of course many varieties aside from those named are desirable for the home. There is still money in a good apple orchard, although the day for plunging in big apple acreage has passed.

SPECIAL: Wilson Red, a magnificent early summer apple, introduced by Stark Bros. We quote from their description: "The best apple of its season. Kansas City markets have paid \$16 per barrel for them. Exceedingly young bearer, vigorous, hardy. A large, deep-red apple; its glorious blood-red color and splendid summer quality are fast making it one of the greatest early apples. Keeps and ships remarkably well." A great apple for shipping, the local market, and the home, ripening when everybody is apple hungry.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.00	17.00

Stock limited to a few hundred. We have planted heavily in our own orchard and expect it to be a big money-maker. Ripens ahead of Gravenstein.

APRICOTS.

On apricot or peach roots. Best sorts, Blenheim, Royal, Tilton, Hemskirk.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00

CHERRIES.

On Mazzard roots. All standard varieties. Best money-makers are Black Tartarian, Bing, Royal Ann, Lambert. Cherries need cross-pollinating to bear regular crops. Llewelling is one of the best pollinators for those named.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00

NECTARINES.

On peach roots. Humboldt and Stanwick by far the best. Should be in every home orchard. Fine for marmalade.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.35	\$3.00	\$25.00

PEACHES.

Standard varieties, freestones. Alexander, Triumph, St. John, Foster, Elberta, Lovell, Susquehanna, Krummel.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.50	12.00

Standard varieties, clingstones.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 feet.....	.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$175.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	17.00	150.00

Best varieties, Tuscan, Phillips.

"LONG LIVE THE BLIGHT, THE PEAR GROWERS' BEST FRIEND"

Random Notes on Some Points in
Pear Culture and Blight Control

By A. L. WISKER

Published for FREE DISTRIBUTION By

LOMA RICA NURSERY

PEAR SPECIALISTS

Grass Valley,

California.

The pear, deemed by many the most delicious product of the orchard, and in California unsurpassed for commercial profit by any other, is represented in its natural and unimproved state by a number of different species, native to Europe and Asia. At least thirty of these have been recognized by botanists, some of them so diverse in appearance and unlike the typical pear tree that the casual observer would be apt to class them with the apple, the willow, or the olive, rather than the pear.

MOST ADAPTABLE OF FRUITS.

With so many species represented, originating in widely separated parts of the globe and under the most extreme conditions of soil and climate, it is but natural that this fruit should find no inherent difficulty in adapting itself to the wide variation of conditions found throughout the temperate zone. Indeed, so adaptable is the pear, that within the United States it would probably become the most widely distributed of all fruits, were it not for pear blight, since its range of adaptability is materially broader than the apple, the so-called "universal fruit."

BLIGHT—THE GREAT MENACE.

Blight (*bacillus amylovorus*) is a bacterial disease working within the tissues of the tree, confining itself to the sap wood, cambium layer, and inner bark. The most careful research of the greatest horticultural pathologists has absolutely failed to discover any remedial agent or any cure for the disease after the tissues of the tree are invaded by the bacteria, although cutting off the infected parts usually saves the tree.

When a bacterial invasion of the tissues occurs, it sometimes happens that natural conditions are not favorable to the extension of the disease and it becomes self-limiting by drying up and dying out. Usually, however, the blight bacteria multiply with great rapidity, the infected bark emitting a sirupy exudate literally teeming with them, which by insect or mechanical means are distributed from branch to branch and from tree to tree, until within a short time after the initial infection a tree or an orchard may be seriously injured or practically destroyed.

BLIGHT CONTROL PROCEDURE.

If the blight attack is discovered in its early stages, control is not difficult if all infected tissue—whether in branch, trunk, or root—is

thoroughly cut away and proper disinfectants applied to cut surfaces and to tools used, all parts cut away being carefully gathered up and burned to prevent insects and birds from carrying infection to other trees.

This apparently-simple means of control often fails to accomplish its object, because of the difficulty of obtaining men intelligent enough and careful enough to carry into effect in the orchard the antiseptic methods of the most careful surgeon in the operating room. The slightest failure to enforce these precautions may render the work valueless.

MEDICATION AND SPRAYING DO NOT CURE.

Medication—such as spraying the tree or placing any sort of material about the roots or in holes bored into the wood—is absolutely without effect upon the disease, while cutting out is frequently not done thoroughly enough to eradicate it at once and is more or less difficult of being properly carried into effect. Spraying, it should be understood, is of material value in controlling some of the insects that serve as distributing and inoculating agents, but has no direct effect upon the disease itself.

SOME PREVENTATIVE SUGGESTIONS.

Preventative measures therefore become of prime importance, since they much reduce the natural tendency of the tree to develop the disease.

ANY METHOD OF CULTURE, IRRIGATION, FERTILIZING, OR PRUNING THAT TENDS TO CREATE AN EXCESSIVE GROWTH OF COARSE, SOFT, SAPPY, SUCCULENT WOOD RENDERS THE PEAR TREE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO INFECTION BY BLIGHT, and at the same time makes the disease most destructive and harder to control when once established in a tree. On the other hand, cultural methods and a system of pruning that leads to a moderate growth of firm, close-grained wood that quickly matures, LESSEN THE DANGER FROM BLIGHT.

For this reason, pear orchards grown on land low in fertility and deficient in moisture, seldom suffer from blight. Neglected orchards and those where an intercrop—such as alfalfa—takes much of the moisture, are in a condition unfavorable to a bad attack of this disease.

From the foregoing, it will be easy to understand why the fertile, moist lands of certain valleys of the state furnish conditions that predispose pear trees to attacks of blight. These observations should furnish a clue, that will enable each pear grower to work out a radical program of orchard practice that will bring about conditions in the tree itself unfavorable to blight infection, or to the rapid spread of blight within the tree from any infection point. Blight travels rapidly in coarse, rank growth and more slowly in wood that is better matured, less succulent, and firm. It is not improbable that microscopic examination of the wood cells might disclose some relation between wood textures and the rapidity of blight-extensions within the tissues.

CERTAIN VARIETIES RESISTANT.

In districts apt to be visited by blight, certain blight-resistant varieties may be planted with a fair degree of safety, when the planting of blight-susceptible sorts might involve considerable risk.

Of the commercial varieties grown on the Pacific Coast, Comice, Anjou, Seckel, and Winter Nelis, are markedly resistant—particularly

the first three—while Bartlett, Howell, and Bosc blight much more readily. The new candidate for favor—Forelle—has the same disadvantage.

When consideration is given to the fact that about 6,000 varieties are mentioned by name in the annals of American horticulture, the probability is at once suggested that many other desirable varieties will eventually be added to the blight-resistant list, but it must be remembered that at least 99 per cent of all varieties and 100 per cent of those that are most desirable belong to one species, and that species one of the most blight-susceptible—*pyrus communis*, the wild pear of Europe, by nurserymen commonly called the French pear and largely used by them as a root upon which the commercial varieties are budded.

If our desirable varieties were descended from the wild pear of Asia (*pyrus sinensis*) which is so nearly blight-proof, the task would be easier. The Southern Oregon Agricultural Station, Talent, Oregon, in charge of Prof. F. C. Reimer, is now observing several hundred varieties to determine their blight resistance.

CONTROLLING ROOT BLIGHT EXPENSIVE.

In all efforts to control blight by cutting out the diseased tissue, the cost of thus eradicating it from the underground parts has been high—often amounting to \$5.00 per tree in a bad case of root blight. It therefore becomes a matter of fundamental importance that the first step in an intelligent system of blight control should relate to preventing its attacking the root of the tree; and it naturally follows that the discovery of a non-blighting root is a matter of even greater moment.

NON-BLIGHTING ROOTS.

The rapidly-growing use of the blight-resistant Japan seedling (*pyrus sinensis* and other related species) upon which to bud the commercial varieties, as a substitute for the blight-susceptible French seedling so long in use, gives the orchardist a tree which it is believed practically eliminates this part of the danger and expense of the blight problem. Professor Reimer's experiment, at the agricultural station at Talent, Oregon, in inoculating with the blight bacteria the roots of French and Japan seedlings in adjoining rows, resulted in destroying 100 per cent of the French seedlings without producing a single case of blight in the Japan. This root has the further advantage of resisting the ravages of the pear root aphid—a pest that in many districts does more damage than blight. In addition to these advantages, trees grown on Japan root are noticeable for their strength and vigor, and after 30 years' test in the Southern states have been found satisfactory in every way. That this root will entirely take the place of the French on the Pacific Coast at an early date is a fact that cannot be doubted, particularly in California and Oregon, where the advantages of the Japan root have been so thoroughly made known that many well informed orchardists now decline to plant pear trees grown on any other root.

REIMER CONDEMNS FRENCH ROOT.

Professor Reimer, whose work in certain lines of blight-investigation is the greatest ever accomplished, stated in a lecture to the Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association convention at Medford last June that nurserymen owed it to the orchardists of the Pacific Coast to at once discontinue the use of the French root, since it added so greatly to the difficulty of blight-control.

One of its worst faults is its habit of sending up suckers from the root, which blight readily and speedily carry the disease to the most vulnerable and the most important part of the tree. It thus often happens that a tree is infected in the root past all hope of relief before the orchardist realizes the presence of the disease. So convincing was the array of evidence presented by Professor Reimer during his lecture and at the experiment station, that no doubt remained in the minds of nurserymen present as to the wisdom of his advice, and the exhibit of trees grown at the station on the Japan root was no less convincing as to this being in every sense a wholly desirable successor to the French root.

JAPAN ROOT DOES NOT CHANGE TOP.

It should be borne in mind that the Japan root will not change the character of the tree above the bud union and that no probability exists that any root will have such an effect to any marked degree. Trees with blight-proof roots do not become blight-proof in the Bartlett top, and all usual precautions must be observed against blight above ground. The Japan root is merely a life insurance policy on the underground parts of the tree—but it will not take the place of good orchard practice and thoroughly efficient control measures.

BLIGHT RESPONSIBLE FOR BIG PROFITS.

This is as it should be, since the great profits of pear growing would speedily disappear if blight were at once eliminated and the fruit grown in quantity all over the United States. So long as blight continues, successful pear culture will be confined to localities where blight does not become virulent, or where able and progressive men wage a never-ending warfare and keep it wholly under control.

This condition eliminates the non-progressive grower and the man who plants a pear orchard in the wrong locality, thus automatically checking over-production. At the same time, full measure of success is assured to the competent and efficient orchardist whose good fortune it has been to choose the right locality. Big profits and blight must ever go hand-in-hand; therefore "Long Live the Blight, the Pear-Growers' Best Friend!"

BLIGHT-CONTROL BOILED DOWN.

Control of the blight situation in California may be boiled down to an observance of the following points:

1. The selection of localities where natural conditions tend to check the rapid spread of the disease if infection occurs.
2. Careful observance of such methods of orchard practice as will at all times avoid over-stimulation of the individual tree—particularly after bearing age is reached.
3. Thorough inspection of orchards during the entire year, and the adoption of absolutely thorough methods of cutting out and disinfecting every diseased part, if blight is found, including disinfection of tools after every cut. In this connection it may be said that bi-chloride of mercury solution, strength 1 to 1,000, is the best disinfectant.
4. The selection of blight-resistant varieties, so far as commercial requirements will allow.
5. Rejection of all nursery stock not grown on blight-resistant roots.

Considerable latitude may be exercised in the observance of the first suggestion, but the second, third and fifth cannot be ignored without disastrous results.

NEW SHIPPING PEACHES.

Mayflower, earliest of all, red all over, late bloomer, hardy, heavy cropper, fair quality for its season.

Greensboro, ripens about one week after Mayflower, larger, better, good shipper, vigorous, hardy, handsome.

Prices on Mayflower and Greensboro same as clings.

Red Bird—Best early shipping peach. Largest and most beautiful of the early peaches, coming between Mayflower and Greensboro, both of which it excels in quality. Firm flesh, fine shipper, splendid size, hardy.

3 to 4 feet only, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$25.00 per 100. Limited supply. No orchard complete without Red Bird.

GREATEST MARKET PEACH—THE J. H. HALE.

This matchless peach has taken the markets by storm for a main crop peach, displacing Elberta. Ripens a few days before the latter, is much larger, handsomer, a better shipper, more hardy, and of incomparably finer quality. Highly colored, skin almost fuzzless, wonderful keeper, delicious flavor—the world's best market peach. The only main-crop shipping peach for California. Should be in every yard and must be in every shipping orchard. Perfect freestone.

We paid \$1.60 apiece for our stock trees, bought from the original introducer and propagated from buds furnished by J. H. Hale. We offer trees budded from from them at the following prices:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00

Supply limited. Magnificent "stocky" trees, with roots that will command your admiration. Do not confound this superb variety with Hale's Early—an old and inferior variety.

PEARS—AND PEAR BLIGHT.

This delicious fruit is generally more profitable than any other grown in California, and—thanks to the blight—there is **not the least danger** of over-production. In certain parts of the State the danger from blight is slight, and in most districts vigilant control methods will allow the pear to be profitably grown, provided the disease can be kept from entering the roots of the tree.

If blight finds entrance to the underground portions of the tree the difficulty and expense of control is increased enormously, and the game is frequently not worth the candle.

Practical control of root-blight lies in one direction only—orchardists must **absolutely decline** to plant pears propagated on the common, blight-susceptible French root (the root generally used by nurserymen) and must demand trees on **blight-resistant Japan roots**—the safest root known to horticulture at this time. This root has the further advantage of extreme resistance to the attacks of the root louse, the worst insect enemy of the pear tree—in dry soils far more to be feared than blight. Trees grown on Japan roots make vigorous growth and thrive with less moisture than if grown on French. Loma Rica Nursery claims the credit of having been the first to absolutely discard the French root. **We will not use this root ourselves in our own orchards nor will we sell a single tree grown on this stock.** For our own orchards we would sooner pay double price for Japan-root trees than to get the choicest French root trees for nothing. Eventually our pear orchard will contain 280 acres, largely Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc, and Comice, and our only regret is that we did not possess our present knowledge when we planted our first tree—in which event **no French-root tree** would ever have been planted, even if Japan-root trees had cost \$1 apiece.

Prof. Reimer, of Oregon, is carrying on the greatest experiment bearing on pear blight and blight-resistance that has ever been undertaken. In an address at the Fruitgrowers' Convention at Palo Alto Prof. Reimer stated, "You cannot continue to use French roots" and he referred to one of his experiments in which he had inoculated a large number of French and Japan seedlings with the blight

bacteria. At the time of his address **36 per cent of the French seedlings** had developed blight, while **none** of the Japan showed the disease.

The Japan seedling is not absolutely blight-proof but it is far less susceptible to this trouble than any other root now known. It costs the nurseryman a little more to produce trees on this root, but the orchardist who allows a few cents in first cost to outweigh the many advantages of the Japan root is simply courting disaster. Remember, we will not furnish French-root trees at any price. **THE FRENCH ROOT MUST GO.**

Boiled down, the blight situation resolves itself into this: Japan roots; resistant varieties (Anjou, Bosc, Comice are more resistant than Bartlett); avoiding soils, fertilizers, and cultural methods that lead to a rank, spongy growth in the tree; vigilant inspection; pruning out all points of infection; treating every cut and the pruning tools after each cut with antiseptics such as bi-chloride of mercury properly applied; and gathering up promptly and burning the infected parts. Successful control will follow these methods—but the work is **no job for a lazy man** or a woodenhead.

Eventually we shall have trees that are strongly blight-resistant in root, in trunk, and in branch, but this desirable condition will not be realized for some years, as experimental work along this line is only fairly started. In the meantime, **as the first step toward blight-control**, nurserymen must propagate all pear trees on resistant roots—that much of the remedy being now within our reach.

The demand for Japan root trees this season will be tremendous and the entire stock of the United States is very limited. Many nurserymen have been indifferent to this great need of the orchardist and have only French-root trees. They must either decline orders or substitute French-root trees. Under these circumstances your safe course is to buy from the only nursery that has **no French-root trees to sell**. But your order must be on our books quickly if you wish to avoid the chance of being disappointed.

Pear prices, standard varieties:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 feet.....	.35	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$225.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00

Anjou, Bartlett, Bosc, Comice, Winter Nelis are the best commercial varieties. Hardy and Clairgeau should go into the discard with the Ben Davis apple. California's pear profits would be greater if some other variety were planted with Bartlett for cross-pollination. Anjou, Bosc and Comice are good pollinators and sell for higher prices than Bartlett. We have increased the fruitfulness of an old Bartlett orchard more than 200% by inter-grafting other varieties.

SPECIAL: A variety that is new to California orchards is Forelle, which has sold on the New York auction at \$5.20 in half boxes. This is a winter pear of wonderful beauty and good quality, an unusually thrifty grower and productive. Like Bartlett it is subject to blight and should be planted where blight is kept under control. It is **immensely profitable** on a noted ranch in the Santa Clara valley and should be particularly suited to the foothills, both north and south, where it takes on a coloring of marvelous beauty, not equaled by fruit grown in the valleys.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00

We shall plant 500 in our orchard this season and can only offer 500 for sale. This matchless variety should be in every shipping orchard. We doubt if there are 5000 trees on Japan root in the markets of the world today. **Do not fail** to include at least 10 in your order.

PLUMS.

General collection on almond, or peach roots:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00

Burbank, Climax, Diamond, Formosa, Giant, Gaviota, Grand Duke, Hungarian, Santa Rosa, Tragedy, Wickson.

For best success in growing plums cross-pollination every four to six rows is essential—particularly with the European varieties.

PRUNES.

On myrobalan roots:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.40	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	2.50	22.50

On peach and almond roots:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	18.00

French, Imperial, Robe de Sargent, Sugar.

NUT TREES

ALMONDS.

On peach and almond roots:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 feet.....	.35	\$3.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00

Drake, I X L, Ne Plus Ultra, Nonpareil, Texas Prolific. Cross-pollination pays with the almond.

CHESTNUTS.

Seedlings:

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 feet.....	.50	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	3.50

American Sweet small but highest quality, magnificent shade tree; Italian, large but of lower quality, handsome tree for shade or avenue planting.

Grafted:

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50

Rochester—the best—has the size of the Italian and the quality of the American Sweet. There is a great opportunity in growing this variety for market. Bears young, a heavy cropper, and the nut is in great demand at high prices. Adapted to dry soils and does not require rich land. Generally suited to foothill conditions.

WALNUTS.

Grafted on California Black:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$100.00

Franquette, Mayette—late bloomers; high quality commercial nuts, very large.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00

Concord, Eureka—latest candidates for favor, very thrifty, producing large crops of fine nuts.

BUSH FRUITS

A good supply of bush fruits should be in every home garden. Those listed below will succeed throughout the State.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blowers, Snyder, Mersereau, Wilson are four of the best—all large, high quality and productive.

Price per 10, 50c; per 100, \$3.50; per 1000, \$25.00.

LOGANBERRIES.

Not ready for delivery until March.

Tip plants, same price as blackberries.

RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert—Large, good shipper, delicious, rich crimson.

Price per 10, 50c; per 100, \$2.50; per 1000, \$15.00.

Cumberland—Best black, fine shipper, heavy bearer, high quality.

Price per 10, 60c; per 100, \$3.00; per 1000, \$20.00.

SPECIAL—**St. Regis**. New, best ever-bearing, large, bright crimson, greatest cropper known, bears all summer, much better shipper than Cuthbert but hardly as fine flavor.

Price per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00; per 1000, \$35.00.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT

The manager of Loma Rica Nursery, A. L. Wisker, will be glad to take up any horticultural problem with any orchardist at any time, and stands ready to render any assistance that may be within his power. Our customers are urged to call upon us freely and any information we possess will be gladly given. Our interest in our customers does not cease as long as they are working toward a better and more profitable practice of horticulture. On the other hand, we can receive help and instruction from the observant orchardists of the State, and will deeply appreciate hearing from them when any new or interesting condition comes under their notice. Let us all pull together for better methods of growing better fruit—and better profits for the man who grows it.

A PARTING WORD.

After having read our catalogue you must realize that our whole policy is expressed in the one word—**QUALITY**.

On some stock our prices show a small advance over usual rates, but this advance is more than justified by the superiority of our trees.

The orchardists of the State demand **better trees—QUALITY trees**—and no sane man expects to buy them at the price of common stock, nor does such a person ever allow the very few dollars difference in the acre-cost of planting to induce him to buy cheap trees, that frequently will make his mature orchard worth **hundreds of dollars less per acre**.

Such economy is so short-sighted—so expensive in the end—so wholly inexcusable—that no person with an ounce of gray matter can ever be persuaded to practice it, if—he—just—stops—to—**think**.

Friend, this little note is added here to—make—you—**THINK**.
Don't lose **DOLLARS**, trying to save **CENTS**.